THE North-China Herald.

VOL. II., No. 105. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1852. PRICE, Drs. 15 ⅌ ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

ABOUT 2,000 Tons of Shipping to proceed to INDIA and load thence to GREAT BRITAIN. For particulars apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 16th July, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned do hereby give notice that the Interest and Responsibility of Mr. STEPHEN PONDER in our Firm, ceased on the 31st August, 1851.—and that the present Members of our Firm are WILLIAM DALLAS, GEO. COLES, and FREDERICK BOOKER.

DALLAS & Co.

Canton, 12th April, 1852.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 10th November, 1851.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.

City of Washington.

Under the Direction of AARON HAIGHT PALMER, of New York, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Director of the late American & Foreign Agency of that City, and WORTHINGTON GARRETTSON SNETHEN, of New Orleans, also a Counsellor of said Court, and late Solicitor of the United States General Land Office.

THIS Establishment is formed for the following objects:—

1. For conducting Professional Business in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Prosecution and Recovery of Claims against the American Government;

2. For Collections generally, embracing Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States, and the adjacent British Possessions;

3. For the Purchasing of Lands in any of the States or Territories of the Union, and Loaning Moneys on Mortgage of Real Estate lying therein;

4. For Investment of Funds in the United States and State Stocks and Loans, and, generally, for the Transaction of all Business pertaining to a Law, Loan, or Banking Agency.

All communications addressed, *post-paid*, to Messrs. PALMER and SNETHEN, American and Foreign Agency, City of Washington, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

PALMER & SNETHEN.

INSURANCES.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE. HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,

Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:

Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*

" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*

" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*

" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.

R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong.*

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai.*

J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore.*

A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta.*

ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or

JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office.........	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,.......	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office.	25,000	—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium*, ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on Behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,

Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by BROADWOOD, London,—price Drs. 150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Shanghai, 30th June, 1852.

SODA-WATER & LEMONADE,

NOW READY and on sale at the *Dispensary of Drs. HALL & MURRAY.*—

SODA-WATER, 75 cents per Dozen.

LEMONADE, 1 dollar " "

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of one dollar per dozen, unless returned within one month.

Shanghai, June 25th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned SODA-WATER and LEMONADE.

SODA-WATER, 75 Cents per dozen.

LEMONADE, 1 Dollar Do.

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of 1 dollar per dozen—if not returned within one month.

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1852.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A LOT of CEDAR-WOOD, expressly ordered for House and Furniture work,

ALSO,

50,000 feet Singapore HARD-WOOD of the best quality.

R. MEREDITH.

Shanghai, 13th July, 1852.

FOR SALE.

NEW BASS' BEER in Hhds., just landed. Apply to

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghai, June 25th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A few Cases (each one dozen) of JACQUESSON'S FLEUR DE SILLERY CHAMPAGNE.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 30th March, 1852.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 2d, 1852.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, LIGHT GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

PUBLIC SALES.

HORSES AT AUCTION.

THE undersigned will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *THURSDAY NEXT, 5th August*, at 6 o'clock P.M., on the BUND opposite the head of *Tuc-kee* Jetty.—

1 Iron Grey Sydney HORSE,

1 White China PONY,

1 Bay China MARE, with a foal one month old.

The above are now standing at Mr. HELBLING'S Stables, are well known, and can be seen at any time.

ALSO,

At the same time will be offered

1 Grey HORSE, 1 Bay MARE,

just arrived per *John Bartlett*, from Sydney; they are fine animals and in excellent condition.

LIKEWISE,

At the same time will be sold

A Cream colored China PONY,

and A SEDAN CHAIR—perfectly new with double Glasses, &c.

W. E. AYER, *Auctioneer.*

Shanghai, July 30th, 1852.

HOUSES.

FOR SALE OR HIRE.

FROM the *1st of August next*, when they will be in complete repair, the HOUSE and GODOWNS lately occupied by the undersigned.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghai, June 1st, 1852.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by the Rev. Mr. MCCLATCHIE. For particulars apply to

J. MACKRILL SMITH.

Shanghai, 12th May, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN or CONSIGNEES of the American Ship *ASTORIA*, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the CREW of said vessel.

Shanghai, July 30th, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN or CONSIGNEES of the British Barque *HELEN LINDSAY*, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by her OFFICERS or CREW.

Shanghai, 14th July, 1852.

DAGUERREOTYPE!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Residents of Shanghae, that he is prepared to take COLOURED DAGUERREOTYPE likenesses.

Rooms at Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co., *Long Tae.*

HERMAN HUSBAND.

Shanghae, 23d July, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE. SHANGHAE.

THE PROPRIETORS beg to announce to Shipmasters, and the Public generally, that the above House is now open for the reception of Visitors. The Sleeping Rooms are large and airy, and every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of Boarders.

Attached to the Premises are Superior Billiard Tables, and a Bowling Saloon.

TERMS MODERATE.

The House is situated on the site of the late VICTORIA HOTEL, in the Street leading from the second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.

Shanghae, 3rd July, 1852.

EAGLE HOTEL, *SHANGHAE.*

THE PROPRIETOR begs to announce to the Public generally, that the above House is now open for the reception of Visitors; the Rooms are large and airy and every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of Boarders.

Attached to the Premises are Superior BOWLING ALLIES.

The House is situated on the Lot next to the DOCK YARD, *Hong Que* landing.

Shanghae, 5th July, 1852.

JAMES LOCKHART, *BREAD & BISCUIT BAKER;*

MOST respectfully begs leave to intimate to the Foreign Community of *Shanghai* and *Woosung*, that he has commenced the BAKING BUSINESS; a line of business in which he has obtained several years experience;—he trusts that by supplying BREAD of superior quality that he may be favored with a share of the Public Patronage.

Orders to be communicated to his BUTCHER ESTABLISHMENT at Messrs. PURVIS & Co.'s Premises.

Shanghai, 15th July, 1852.

COOPER & BOAT-BUILDER.

PETER GOUGON, *Cooper*, and J. LESEPT, *Carpenter*, have this day associated themselves to carry on the COOPER and BOAT-BUILDING BUSINESS, their Establishment is within Messrs. PURVIS & Co.'s premises, and any order that may be intrusted to them they will do their utmost to render themselves worthy of the Public Patronage.

PETER GOUGON,—*Cooper.*

J. LESEPT,—*Carpenter.*

Shanghai, July 15th, 1852.

R. MEREDITH, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, SHANGHAE.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A Middling sized FIRE-PROOF IRON-SAFE,—for particulars refer to the *North China Herald* Office.

Shanghai, July 30th, 1852.

EDWARD HALL, BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER; AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

H. FOGG & Co., SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE at Messrs. H. FOGG & Co.'s, *Sole Agents.*

Shanghae, 18th June, 1852.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF 30 YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breakouse, Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. (Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs,
Bad Breasts,
Burns,
Bunions,
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies,
Coco-bay,
Chiego-foot,
Chilblains,
Chapped hands,
Corns (Soft),
Cancers,
Contracted and Stiff Joints,
Elephantiasis,
Fistulas,
Gout,
Glandular Swellings,
Lumbago,
Piles,
Rheumatism,
Scalds,
Sore Nipples,
Sore-throats,
Skin-diseases,
Scurvy,
Sore-heads,
Tumours,
Ulcers,
Wounds
Yaws,

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

Shanghae Market Report.

July 30th, 1852.

IMPORTS.

American Brown Drills.—No Stock—40-yards, a Drs. 3.10—30-yards a Drs. 2.30 per piece—nominal.

American Grey Sheetings.—No Stock—Drs. 2.65, 10 catty—Drs. 2.80, 11½ catty—30-yards Drs. 1.95 per piece—nominal.

Jeans.—30-yards Drs. 2.80 a 2.85 per piece—no Stock.

Grey Shirtings.—Since the 16th instant, our market for these goods has been firm. The deliveries continue large, amounting to about 125,000 pieces. The following are the rates now ruling—

5 to 5¼ catties Drs. 1.70 a 1.80
6 to 6¼ catties Drs. 2.00 a 2.05
6½ to 6¾ catties Drs. 2.10 a 2.15
7 to 7¼ catties Drs. 2.25 a 2.35
7½ to 7¾ catties Drs. 2.45 a 2.55

White Shirtings.—The deliveries have been 12,000 pieces, at about former rates, for low qualities however there are signs of improvement.

Woollens.—*Spanish Stripes*—Are still without demand and quotations are quite nominal. The only sales have been a few hundred pieces, damaged sold at auction.

Long Ells.—No sales are reported. About 1,000 pieces have been sent to Suchau. Prices are nominally—HH Scarlet, Drs. 7—"Lion Chop" Scarlet Drs. 6.80.

Camlets.—Sales 200 pieces at Drs. 19,50 a 21.

Straits Produce.—Of all kinds is lower, viz:—

Black Pepper.—Drs. 7.20 a 7.60, per pecul.

White Pepper.—Drs. 9 a 9.50 per pecul.

Rattans.—Drs. 3.25 a 3.65 for Straits—and Drs. 4 a 4.25 for best Banjermassing, per pecul.

Sandal Wood.—Inferior, Drs. 3.50 a 4.50—Fair to good, Drs. 5 a 9—Indian, Drs. 10 a 12 per pecul.

Ebony.—50 cents a Drs. 1.80 per pecul—Stock 10,000 peculs.

Flints.—70 a 75 cents per pecul.

Cloves.—Drs. 14 a 19 per pecul for best.

Sapan Wood.—Drs. 2 a 2.75 per pecul.

Tin.—Banca, Drs. 15 a 17, for Straits, Drs. 18 a 19 for Banca, per pecul.

Lucca Wood.—Drs. 3.50 a 4, per pecul.

Maugrove Bark.—Singapore, 90 cents—Penang and Siam kinds, Drs. 1.30 a 1.45 per pecul.

EXPORTS.

Black Teas.—About 110 chops of *Congous* have been settled at 12¾ a 13 Taels for *Ho Hows* and 15½ a 17 Taels for *Moning*s. About 20 chops are now on the market, and others daily arriving. A few old *Congous* have been taken at 10 a 10½ Taels for very common quality,—*Pekoes*, there are about 35 a 40 chops settled, common to fine, at 20 a 40 Taels per picul.

Green Teas—About 30,000 packages of all kinds have arrived, but nothing has yet been done for the United States markets. A few small parcels have been taken for England at full rates. We quote—*Hyson*, 17 a 20—*Hyson Skin*, 10 a 11—*Young Hyson*, 14 a 19—*Twankay*, 14 a 16—*Imperial*, 18 a 23—and *Gunpowder*, 21 a 35 Taels per picul.

Silk.—Only a fortnight having elapsed since our last report, the transactions in Silk after the excitement of the previous month's large purchases, have been comparatively small. We do not estimate them at over 1,500 bales, but in some instances higher prices have been paid, say 5 to 10 dollars over our previous quotations; however, with the moderate demand now existing few are willing to pay the advanced rates except for *Taysaam*, which is in considerable request, especially for the medium qualities.

Three vessels that have already sailed take about 5,000 bales. We quote—

Tsatlee, No. 1 & 2, Drs. 425 a 435—Good No. 3, Drs. 390—Middling and inferior kinds, Drs. 350 a 380—*Taysaam*, common to middling, Drs. 295 a 335. Very little really good now offering.

Opium.—*Malwa*—At the date of our last, 16th instant, we quoted this drug at a Drs. 490 a 495; it declined immediately after the departure of the Steamer to Drs. 485 a 490 for first quality drug. At this rate considerable deliveries took place up to the 24th instant, when prices improved somewhat, and in consequence, between the 24th and 26th, some 300 chests were cleared, since which latter date scarcely a cash sale has been effected, though some deliveries to order have been made. We quote Malwa to-day Drs. 490 a 495 nominal. Estimated Stock at 3,550 chests.

Patna—The deliveries of this drug, since our last have been moderate, the rate being Drs. 545 a 548 according to the number of the chest, with very little variation. Estimated Stock 500 chests.

Exchange.—On London, at 6 months' sight Clean credits 4s. 11½d. to 5s.

Bank Post Bills, 4s. 11d.

With Documents, 5s. a 5s. ½d.

East India Company's Bills accepted Rupees 237 a 238 per 100 dollars.

Drafts on Canton, 10 d/s., 2 per cent premium, added on Sh. Drs.

Oriental Bank, On England at 6 months' 4s. 11½d.

Freights.—To England, £3 a £3 10s. for Tea, in American Clippers, £4 a £5 for Tea, and £6 for Silk. Tonnage abundant.

To United States, the rate not fixed.

Sycee.—Drs. 135.40, per 100 Taels.

Gold.—Bars, Drs. 195, per 9t. 7m. 3c.

Mexican Dollars.—None.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, July 31, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers ot published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

gland,	May 24.	Manila,	June 17.
dras,	June 7.	Sydney,	April 14.
nbay,	June 15.	New Zealand,	Nov. 1.
lcutta,	June 18.	Amoy,	June 17.
lombo,	May 21.	Hongkong,	July 13.
alle,	June 22.	Ningpo,	July 12.
enang,	June 23.	New York,	April —.
ingapore,	June 30.	Boston,	April 9.
Batavia,	May 30.	San Francisco,	June 3.

◆

By an oversight in our issue of last week, we omitted insertion of H. E. the Taoutae's reply to the British Consul, in regard to the non-imposition of any new tax or transit duty upon Bohea Teas. We now give it publication.

Tax on Emigrants to California.—We learn by advices received by the *Tarolinta*, of June 3rd, from California, that an immigrant tax is to be levied on all comers, not United States Americans, of not less than five, nor exceeding ten dollars capitation tax, or as it is denominated a commutation tax.

Japan.—During the past month there have been arrivals at Chapu of 4 or 5 Junks from Japan, laden as usual with Copper, Native Cloths, &c., &c. We learn that these vessels will not return to Japan during the present monsoon, in consequence of the American expedition to that country which is expected to have an injurious effect upon its foreign trade. It appears that intelligence of the intended mission to Japan was well known to the Japanese, before the above named Junks departed. In connexion with the said expedition we may mention the departure from the United States of the *John H. Millay*, which was cleared from Boston, on the 12th April last, for Yengen, an Island off Japan, and laden chiefly with powder, lead, iron, glass-ware, tobacco and other articles. We presume this is entirely a private speculation, and not in any way connected with the United States Squadron.

The opportune showers of rain we have had this week, have been a welcome tribute to the thirsty Paddy and Cotton Crops. So great had been the apprehension of drought last week, that the killing of the porcine tribe had been interdicted by way of fast. We presume their respite is now terminated, and the poor deluded heathen will plume themselves greatly upon the success of their fasting and idolatrous processions, and prostrations to their wooden gods. We have heard that owing to the long continuance of dry weather, the Paddy has not been planted out in some districts, and we fear it is now too late. The late rains will prevent any advance in the price of Rice for a time. We are informed that Arracan Rice was enquired for previous to the rain, at Drs. 1.40 per picul, which shews an advance of fully 20 cents during the month. We should look with considerable care to this index of our trade. Rice is dear in all parts of the South of China, but we would fain hope that nothing so horrifying as the famine of 1848, and its attendant injurious effects on our trade, are likely to arise during the season 1852-53, nevertheless it behoves all parties interested to keep a watchful eye on the Rice market, and though an importation of even 150,000 peculs as in 1848, may not reduce *considerably* the price of food, it would have no trifling effect on the market.

We have found some difficulty in arriving at a proximate statement of Exports of Tea, for the Season 1851-52,

It is too well known to need more than a passing allusion, that the Reported Cargoes do not give, in many instances, the full amount shipped,—therefore, any statement based upon Consular Returns alone, would give a very inadequate idea of the Export of Tea from this Port. Such being the state of the case, we can only appreciate the real Export, by comparing sundry mercantile statements, (in all cases willingly granted to our enquiries,) and making allowances for the discrepancies therein apparent, submit such a modification of the *data* we have examined, as will we trust, give as near an approximation to the truth, as it is possible to obtain under the circumstances we have stated.

Where, however, merchants have, as during the past year, been deprived of the usual mode of ascertaining the Cargoes by free circulation of written statements, as heretofore—there can be little surprise that there is a great variety of estimates, according as the parties who made up the returns have enjoyed more or less experience in such matters of calculation.

In giving our estimate of the Export of Tea to Great Britain, we have had to choose between the minimum statement of 28¼ million lbs., up to the maximum return of 33 million lbs. The medium would be 30¾ millions—but we incline to think that not less than 31¼ millions have been exported to Great Britain. To the United States there is a greater difference; the lowest estimate we have seen being 16½ million lbs., whilst the highest is stated at 19½ million lbs., this very nearly agrees with the Consular Returns,—we think, therefore, we may safely take 18 millions as the Export of Tea to the United States. There being comparatively few shippers to Australia, the Continent, and San Francisco, it is not easy to obtain information from parties who hold the trade, as it were, in their own hands.

The reported Cargo estimates make the Export to Australia, at over 3½ million lbs., if we then put that *item* down at 4 millions, we do not think we shall greatly exaggerate it.

In like manner upwards of 1 million lbs., have been reported for the Continent and we would put that at 1,500,000—having, however, heard it stated as greatly exceeding this amount.

The Export to San Francisco, is supposed to be about 150,000 lbs., this is the only item that is less than the previous year.

We will now give the figures—

EXPORT TO

	Reported 1851-52	*Estimated* 1851-52	*Increase* 1851-52
Great Britain, ...	29,050,852	31,225,000	10,000,000
United States, ...	17,134,610	18,000,000	7,000,000
Australia, ...	3,546,273	4,000,000	2,500,000
Continent, ...	1,000,662	1,500,000	unknown
San Francisco, ...	130,000	150,000	none
Coastwise, ...	997,460	2,000,000	none
Halifax, N.S., ...	760,093	800,000	—
Total lbs.	52,619,980	57,675,000	....

It will appear from the above estimated Cargoes to Great Britain, The United States of America, and Australia, without taking into consideration other doubtful Exports,—that the three principal places of consumption have taken a gross increase of about twenty million lbs. of Tea, or not less than 50 per cent, over the Exports of the previous year; or two hundred per cent increase over 1848-49, —only three years ago. We believe such a rapid increase to be altogether without parallel, and it may well arrest the attention of every one connected with the trade of this Port,* though it must be borne in mind that *nearly as much less* tea is exported from Canton.

The Export of Raw Silk has also been a very important trade, exceeding the Export of the former year by upwards of 3,000 bales. We make the Export to Great Britain, including those sent coastwise (by the most reliable returns) as 20,333 bales; and to the United States 298 bales, together 20,631 bales. This staple Export appears, also, to be on the increase—no less than 13,000 bales of the new crop have been already purchased for exportation, the greater part of which is already shipped, or ready for shipment.

If, then, our figures are based tolerably correctly, (and we have endeavoured to effect this by avoiding the deficiency of Official Returns on the one hand, and the highest mercantile calculations on the other,) the vast increase of the staple Export trade of this Port to the civilized nations of the West, is very remarkable! The total estimated export of Tea from this Port in 1850-51, amounted to less than 37 millions, of which nearly 22 millions went to Great Britain—the increase this year to Great Britain may be estimated at ten millions—

Export 1850-51 to The United States of America, = 11,000,000—1851-52, = 18,000,000, = increase 7 million lbs.

The Export 1850-51 to Australia was, say 1½ millions, the increase 1851-52, amounts to 2½ millions, or above 160 per cent.

Having followed out the chief items of increase in Tea—we now proceed to that of Silk—this has been very large, being above 20,000 against 17,300 last year. The impetus that has been given to this branch of native industry is beyond all precedent.

The amazing rapidity with which the trade of this Port has developed itself, ought to open the eyes of our Foreign Minister, and cause him to foster every means of securing its continuous prosperity, by seeking to induce the Chancellor of the Exchequer to throw down the principal barrier that prevents its more rapid increase at home, by the removal of an obnoxious and unjust tax upon what has become a prime necessary of life.

An article of universal consumption like Tea, that enters alike into every man's home, and is the cup of blessing greatly to the rich, but infinitely more so to the poor man, and middle classes of life,—should, if taxed at all, be taxed lightly, not *two hundred per cent and more* upon its prime cost!

The reduction of duty upon Coffee, (an article of comparatively small consumption,) has amply compensated for its reduction, as is well known to all political economists. Why then should not the same principle be carried out in Tea, an article of universal consumption, especially amongst the poor, so far as they are able to purchase it.

We say, then, begin at once, have no fears for your five millions of revenue,—reduce Tea to 1s. per lb. duty, and depend upon it, within five years, the revenue will be the gainer by the change—past experience warrants our prognostication—and we have no doubt of the result, if but a fair trial be made of the plan so often urged, but hitherto without success.

We quite agree with our correspondent Antikicks, that the nuisance complained of ought to be abated. The annoyance has been more than once adverted to in our columns. There is ample space in the Park or on that portion of ground behind Dr. Murray's house, as yet unenclosed, intended for a portion of the new Park, for horse-boys to exercise their frisky quadrupeds without disturbing pedestrians in their daily walks, along the only promenade that can be used for recreation during the sultry evenings of this season of the year. We hope the letter we now give insertion, will have the effect of inducing the Road Committee to take some steps towards removing the frequent cause of complaint, now at least a third time brought forward in our paper. If not on account of our male residents, it is at least due to the safety and comfort of our wives, to put a stop to the dangerous practice of allowing a set of careless horse-boys the range of the bund with their mettlesome charge.

We have another letter from A Ratepayer, calling in question our remarks on his former letter, and accusing us of special pleading in our defence of the proceedings of the Committee of Roads and Jetties at the Public Meeting held at H. B. M.'s Consulate on the 10th instant.

The question was, not the necessity, but, the power of the Meeting to deal with the former resolution. If they had the power,—which we contend they had, according to general usage of Public Meetings convened for any public purpose—they were quite right to use their privilege.

A second Public Meeting having been called, the first thing done was to read the letter from the late Committee tendering their resignation, immediately upon which, a landholder moved a resolution to negative one passed at the former Meeting, which, as it had not been confirmed by the second or actual Meeting, was in our humble opinion, quite in order:—and nothing that has fallen from A Ratepayer, can shake our conviction that the Resolutions of the second Meeting are valid, and must continue in force until a future Public Meeting is called—when in like manner it would be competent for the next Meeting to re-open the discussion.

BRITISH CONSULATE COURT,

Shanghae, 21st July, 1852.

Richards v. Chape & others.

This was an action brought to recover the sum of Drs. 624:92 balance of account rendered for goods supplied.

It appears that the Plaintiff undertook to supply the Defendants with a quantity of preserved Eggs for the California market, and some discrepancy in the number of Jars delivered on board the Schooner *Time* having occurred, the Defendant Chape, broke out the cargo to rectify the error and in doing so had reason to suspect that most of the Eggs were bad, and having called in the assistance of Surveyors who examined some of the Jars and certified to the unsound state of the contents, refused to pay the balance of the account to Plaintiff, who, thereupon brought his action to recover it.

On the hearing an objection was taken to the Survey Reports filed by Defendants, as incomplete, and the Surveyor Captain Stevenson of the vessel *Duchess of Lancaster*, having been called, stated, that he had not turned out any of the Jars and therefore could not say whether the Eggs at the bottom were good or the number that was unsound in each.

The Court adjourned to the 22nd inst., to admit of proper Survey Reports being furnished.

22nd July, 1852.

On the Court being opened, the Survey Reports of both parties were read, by which it appeared that having examined 20 Jars of Eggs for an average, the proportion of Eggs condemned amounted to about 6½ per cent on the whole.

Verdict for Plaintiff, Drs. 624:92, and each party to pay their own costs.

Letter from H. E. Woo Taoutae to H. B. M.'s Consul.

Woo, Intendant of the Soo-sung-tae Circuit, Superintendent of the Keang-nan Customs, &c., &c., &c., in reply.

I have received your communication stating: [Here follows an abstract of the letter from Mr. Consul Alcock to the Intendant dated 19th June, 1852, requesting information as to the transit dues said to have been imposed on Teas in the north-eastern quarter of Fuhkeen.]

Having received no official communication from my superiors on the subject of any imposition or non-imposition of transit dues on Fuhkeen Teas, or on the establishment of government brokers to report the same, I have not had means of acquiring full information. From enquiries made privately I however learn, that the Teas produced in Tsung-gan and other districts of Fuhkeen have to traverse upwards of 300 *les* of rugged and dangerous mountain paths; and that it has hitherto been the custom of the Tea-merchants to repair to the different markets in (these) Bohea hills, and their purchases effected, to have the Teas conveyed by porters, consisting of the poor inhabitants, to the mart of Ho-kow in Keangse, where they are put on board of boats. This had been the practice till lately when the brokers and Tea-factors changed the old rules, and had the Teas conveyed by water to Ho-kow for sale. The poor porters being thus suddenly deprived of their occupation and of the means of gaining a livelihood, the local authorities, in the apprehension the merchants might be subjected to trouble and annoyance by them, proposed that the Tea-sellers of the locality should deduct a per-centage to form a fund for their relief. To this, however, the Tea-merchants objected, and a discussion of the question leading to no agreement, other measures have been adopted for affording relief to these poor people and the proposed plan of levying a per-centage has been abandoned. I have made enquiries of merchants from all quarters as well as of the Tea-factors, and their statements agree as to the main point; that no new dues have been imposed.

I have now to give you a communication in reply with which I beg you will make yourself acquainted.

A necessary communication.

To Alcock,
H. B. M.'s Consul for Shanghae.
12th July 1852.

True Translation,

Thos. Taylor Meadows,
Consular Interpreter.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Mr. Editor,—Is it not surprising that among so many of your correspondents radically inclined, there should not have been found one as yet, sufficiently bold or energetic to complain of a nuisance which every unprejudiced pedestrian in these parts, must consider as the most grievous he is at present subjected to.

I refer to the practise of horse coolies bringing their respective animals in charge upon the bund, for exercise, and that too at a time, when the numerous and respectable body above referred to, most do congregate upon what I trust may be aptly and not too bombastically termed the Strand of China.

Now it unquestionably may be very interesting for the proprietors of the aforesaid quadrupeds; and no doubt they contemplate with great complacency the perambulations of a Pegasus or Bucephalus, and calculate with corresponding nicety their chances at the next races, and what amount of odds it may be safe to tender on their favorites.

I say that this may be all very interesting to them, but I must believe that those who confine their attention and admiration to shank's mares, cannot but be moved with indignation on being obliged to alter their cause every minute or two, in order to escape the impertinent gambols of some rampacious little pony. As for those unfortunate individuals who possess the interesting organs denominated, nerves, I cannot conceive how they ever recover from the shock produced by the introduction of some long hairy visage over their shoulder, in the heighth of some interesting discussion, or speculative soliloquy on the price of congous.

I will not say a word respecting the inconvenience occasioned the fair sex by this beastly innovation, because the lords of creation universally so selfish, are pre-eminently so, through their overwhelming majority, here, and would of course look upon any such motive for reform, as very womanish and quite out of order.

I shall leave it to you, Mr. Editor, to call the attention of the Road Committee, Jockey Club or some such enlightened body, to the consideration of this important matter, and to suggest, that the proprietors of studs direct their horse-boys to avoid the bund, and parade in some of the back streets, where the same advantages may be obtained for promoting the magnitude of the animals' haunches, without detriment to those of,—Your obedt. servt.,

ANTIKICKS.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—I have to thank you for your ready insertion of my last letter, and to crave a similar indulgence for the present remarks upon your defence of the proceedings of the Meeting which I then called in question.

The object of the Meeting having been to elect a new Committee, I do not admit that it was at all necessary in order "to fill up the vacancies," to expunge an important resolution passed at a previous Meeting. By your rendering of the meaning of the words "*to take such further means as may be necessary to fill up the vacancies*" it would have been competent in the Meeting to have authorised the old Committee to expend 10,000 dollars, or in fact to have granted them uncontrolled power, if so required by them, as an inducement to resume office. No one could have contemplated that "the further means, &c.;"* meant anything more than the ordinary steps necessary on such an occasion, and it is only by a piece of special pleading that the words can be otherwise interpreted.

To the Gentlemen of the Committee I am far from making any objection, but I humbly submit that good grounds have been given to me or to any recusant ratepayer, to question the power of the Meeting to pass the first part of the 1st resolution, and to disown entirely the 2nd resolution.

A Ratepayer.

Shanghai, 28th July, 1852.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Dear Sir,—If I may intrude on your columns with a few remarks on Building as well as on Contractors and Superintendents, I think it will be beneficial to all.

It is the place of the Contractor to have a written specification with height, length, and breath, of all walls, and sizes of all wood work, separately and distinctly specified.

It is the duty of the fore-man or overseer, to set out the work of the house, at least one part of each separate work; and if he cannot do that, he is unfit to take charge of any Building.

If he does not know the work himself he cannot instruct others, and ought not to be allowed to destroy work, and materials through his incompetence of building; instead of letting a Builder get through a large extent of work without saying any thing to him or instructing him. He then sees his own error, and turns to and pulls it down and replaces it at the cost of the Contractor, where all this expense may be avoided if the fore-man attended to set out the work.

The Superintendent ought to know and answer questions put to him by the Architect, or a practical man. If he cannot answer such questions as to the properties of the Building, he is unfit to superintend. As Chinese generally take every advantage they can, it renders it necessary the fore-man should be a practical man,—from the foundation stone to the ridge pole. And if he can not see by his plan before him in prospective the house finished, before he lays one brick, he will never finish it properly—he deceives his employers and runs the Contractor into unnecessary expense by pulling down, which tends to weaken the house in every respect, besides the loss of time and materials.

It is unjust and unfair that one man shall survey a Building without allowing the Contractor to call one arbitrator;—and these men ought to be men experienced in building.—I beg to remain, your's most respectfully,

A CONTRACTOR.

We are very glad to have the opportunity of publishing the following letters of thanks to Captain Sanderson, for his efficient and voluntary assistance on the occasion alluded to:—

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—As the representative of Messrs. Wolcott, Bates & Co., of this Port, I deem it my duty through your columns to present my sincere thanks to Captain Sanderson, of H. B. M.'s Brig *Lily*, for the kind and generous aid afforded to the

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* The highest estimates we have heard of make the total Export to be Sixty-four millions of pounds from this Port.

American ship *Eclipse*, (consigned to us) in so successfully relieving her from her late unpleasant position. Too much credit cannot be given to Captain Sanderson for his praiseworthy efforts, he having personally attended on board the *Eclipse*, and evinced as much interest as if she had been his own vessel.

At the same time I cannot help remarking that if the same generous offer and aid had been made by the Commander of the U. S. Sloop-of-war *Plymouth*, the *Eclipse* would not have laid in the mud for more than a week, a situation not particularly pleasant, although in this instance fortunately of no detriment to the ship or the interests of her owners.—I remain, your obedient servant,

FLETCHER WESTRAY.

Shanghae, 30th July, 1852.

To the Editor of the

"North-China Herald."

Sir,—Allow me through you to render my grateful thanks to Captain Sanderson and the Officers of H. B. M.'s Brig *Lily*, for their prompt and efficient aid and kindness in assisting the ship *Eclipse*, under my command from her late disagreeable situation. Had it not been for their prompt assistance it might have proved of serious consequence to the ship and all interested in her.—Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH HAMILTON, *Master*,
American ship *Eclipse*.

Shanghae, 30th July, 1852.

The sea and ships (from Hegel's Philosophie der Geschichte.)—The sea gives us the conception of the Undefined, the Unlimited and Infinite; and as man feels himself in the sphere of this Infinite, so does he thereby feel encouraged to step beyond the world of restrictions. The sea invites man to conquest, to rapine, but in like manner to profit and acquisition by trade; the land—the great valleys—attach man to the soil; he is thereby brought into an infinite number of states of dependence, but the sea carries him out of these confined orbits. Those who navigate the sea seek to gain, to acquire; but their medium is perverted in such manner that they put their property, and even their lives in danger of loss. The medium is therefore the opposite of that which is aimed at. It is this precisely which elevates traffic above itself and makes it something brave and noble. Courage must now enter into trade; bravery at the same time being associated with prudence. For bravery opposed to the sea must at the same time be craft, since it has to deal with the Crafty—with the most uncertain and most deceitful element. This endless plain is absolutely soft, for it resists no pressure, not even the breath of man: it looks infinitely innocent, yielding, kind and caressing. And just this yielding is it, which transforms the sea into the most powerful element. To such deceit and force man opposes but a simple piece of wood, relies merely on his courage and presence of mind, and so passes from the Firm to the Unstable, himself taking with him his fabricated ground. The ship, this swan of the sea, which with light and rounded movements traverses the watery plain or circumnavigates in it, is an instrument, whose invention does the greatest honor as well to man's boldness as to his understanding.

† † †

The following Extract from Mr. H. Parke's pamphlet, is an exposé of the singular mistake made by Mr. Thoms, on the word used for Barbarian, in the documents he has recently written a pamphlet upon.*

OBSERVATIONS ON MR. P. P. THOMS' RENDERING OF THE CHINESE WORD BY *MAN*.

In the pamphlet on which I have been directed to report, Mr. Thoms endeavors to prove, by his own peculiar rendering of the single word 蠻 *Man*, that the Chinese do not call Europeans "Barbarians." Before proceeding to inquire whether they do, or do not make use of this objectionable term, it is necessary, in the first place, to show that Mr. Thoms has not clearly understood the subject; and that his arguments furnish no answer to the question which he professes to have solved.

Thus it is evidently Mr. Thoms' belief that *Man* is the Chinese word which English translators have rendered "barbarian;" he speaks of it as the word which is complained of by the writer of the Letter to Lord Palmerston; says it is synonymous with 夷 *E*, at which Europeans take no offense; that it is "used invariably by the officers of the Chinese government;" and has been mistranslated twenty-two times in a certain document to which he refers.

It is curious that Mr. Thoms, who writes to expose what he terms "an egregious error," should have based his argument upon one of similar magnitude. Instead of *Man*† being the word employed in the above positions, a wholly different character, viz., *E*, (the word at which Mr. Thoms says "Europeans take no offense,") has been used in every instance. It is the word *E*, (and not *Man*) which has so generally been rendered "barbarian;" which is animadverted upon in the Letter to Lord Palmerston; and which has always been regarded by Europeans as an offensive term. *Man*, on the other hand, has seldom been applied to Europeans, *E* being the word so commonly used by the Chinese government until the period of the signing of the Treaty of Nanking.

In order, therefore, to answer the question, whether the Chinese do, or do not call Europeans "barbarians," the signification of the word *E* is the chief point to be considered; and *Man* might even be allowed to pass unnoticed in the argument, without its value, being materially affected. Notwithstanding, however, this difference in the extent of their respective use as terms for denominating foreigners, both characters have so much affinity to each other when thus employed, that in the course of an inquiry, the meaning of one may be obtained simultaneously with that of the other, and the same course of reasoning will apply to both.

To ascertain the ideas which the Chinese attach to these terms, when they use them to denominate *foreigners*, I shall follow a different line of argument from that prescribed by Mr. Thoms, who merely quotes from the Imperial Dictionary of Kanghe, on the ground of its being "the only authority worth noticing." A better course lies, I think, in a reference to native standard literature; which, as it shows us the mode in which these terms have been applied during a series of ages, will enable us to arrive at a more just appreciation of their sense, than by dwelling solely on the brief and disconnected definitions given of them in a lexicon, many of which bear no relation to the subject under consideration. Thus, when seeking for the meaning of *Man*, *as a name for foreigners*, it avails us little to know that the same word is applied to "a yellow bird," or to "a duck with one eye and one wing," which, together with other significations equally irrelevant, are quoted by Mr. Thoms in his rendering of this character. Short detached explanations are also more liable to arbitrary or erroneous translation, of which Mr. Thoms' own interpretation of 外綏百蠻 "*wae suy pih Man*,"—one of the examples of the use of *Man* given in the Imperial Dictionary, is a conspicuous instance. According to Mr. Thoms, "this sentence would seem to imply that the outward sashes or trimmings of a carriage were called *pih Man*, a hundred *Man*;" whereas the real meaning of the sentence is, 外 *wae*, abroad (or on the exterior of the country), 綏 *suy*, [be] tranquillized, 百蠻 *pih Man*, the hundred *Man*; meaning the *Man* tribes. When properly rendered therefore, this example, instead of being utterly void of point or application, is highly suggestive of the character and condition of the people who were called *Man*; for if a large number of foreign tribes could be kept in subjection by a Chinese potentate of the early times referred to, their civilization and political position must have been of the lowest order.

Commencing with the earliest of the native classics, we learn that the Chinese, at the beginning of their history, classed their foreign neighbors under four denominations; those who inhabited the country to the East, they called 夷 *E*; those on the South, 蠻 *Man*; on the West 戎 *Jung*; and on the North, 狄 *Teih*. But though each of these terms possessed originally a relative signification, they were subsequently employed, either singly or combined, to denote *foreigners generally*; and thus we meet with the phrases 夷狄 *E Teih*, 夷蠻 *E Man*, 蠻夷 *Man E*, 四夷 *Sze E*, &c., &c., all applied connectively in the latter sense. The use of *E* alone became eventually the most common, and in its present application, may be regarded as a generic term, used to denominate all people foreign to China.

A passage in the seventh book of the Urh Ya furnishes us with the original meanings of these various terms. The text says 九夷八狄七戎六蠻謂之四海 "The nine *E*, the eight *Teih*, the seven *Jung*, and the six *Man*, were called the *Sze Hae*." *Sze Hae*, literally means "four seas;" but here, according to the commentary, 海之爲言晦晦於禮義也 "*Hae* signifies obscurity, *i. e.* mental darkness in regard to polite observances, or moral rectitude." The commentary continues, 夷者觝也 "*E*, signifies *to push*," (as a plant pushes its head above the surface); 蠻者慢也 "*Man* signifies *insolent or uncouth rudeness*;" 戎者兇也 "*Jung* signifies *brutality*;" 狄者辟也 "*Teih* signifies *licentiousness*.

Choice was made of these terms, because they were considered to be descriptive of the characters of the foreign races to whom they were respectively applied. Judging from the above explanation, *E* alone would appear to possess no offensive signification; but another high authority of the same early date, the *Pih-hoo-tung*, a work largely quoted by commentators on the Classics, assigns to this term another meaning, in addition to the one given above. It is 夷者蹲也言無禮義 "*E*, signifies coarseness or rudeness; the utter want of polite culture or decorum."

Two of these terms, *E* and *Man*, had also at one time, another application, being used by the Chinese to denote certain of their own people who had not relinquished a savage state. We read at the close of the Yukung, one of the books of the Shoo King, that in the time of Yaou, the country was divided into five parts called 服 *Fuh*; the fourth of these was termed 要服 *Yaou Fuh* "Districts under restraint,"—a subdivision of which was called *E*; and the fifth division was named 荒服 *Hwang Fuh*, or "the Wilds,"—a sudivision of which was called *Man*. The commentary on the above tells us, that on account of these two divisions being far removed from the reforming influence of royalty, the inhabitants were comparatively uncivilized, and required to be coerced into order and subjection. Hence, therefore, they received the above derogatory names, *Man* also signifying 蠻者羈縻其人 "to bind and lead people (as with a halter)."

At a subsequent period, treated of in the twenty-ninth and thirty-third books of the Ritual of Chow, a division of the empire is still spoken of under the name of *Man*, and for a similar reason to the one given above, *viz.*, that the people were only partly civilized, in consequence of the vicious influence of the neighboring 夷狄 *E-Teih* tribes.

Confucius, who wrote at a later date, has the following allusion to our subject in the third chapter of the Lun Yu: 夷狄之有君不如諸夏之亡也 "Though the *E-Teih* may have their rulers, they can not compare with China, even in her times of anarchy:" meaning, says the commentator, that 中國禮義之盛而夷狄無也 "The Central Kingdom (China) has attained the height of politeness and rectitude, in which the *E-Teih* are entirely wanting."

(To be continued.)

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* *See N.-C. Herald* No. 87.

† The same characters for *Man* and *E*, being used throughout we have not repeated them.—Ed. N.-C.H.

JAPAN.

Letter from Mr. Palmer *to* Hon. John M. Clayton, *Secretary of State, transmitting an account of the barbarous treatment of the crew of the Lagoda, in Japan and their rescue by the Preble; suggesting that a special United States Mission, with a Squadron, be sent to Yedo, to demand redress, compel the Japanese Government to enter into a Treaty, and open certain of their ports to American commerce.*

(Concluded from No. 104.)

In April, 1845, Capt. Mercator Cooper, of the American whale-ship *Manhattan*, with twenty-two Japanese seamen on board, whom he had rescued from shipwreck, was allowed to go up and anchor within a furlong of the city, where he remained four days, and was supplied, by command of the Seogoon, with wood, water, rice, rye, vegetables of various kinds, and some crockery composed of the lacquered-ware of the country. He was recruited with everything of which he stood in need, and all remuneration was refused. The Japanese seamen were permitted to return to their homes, neither the captain nor crew of the ship were allowed to go over her sides. All communication with the shore was rigidly interdicted, and the ship was surrounded and guarded by three circular barriers of boats. She was visited by a great number of people of all ranks, including the Governor of Yedo and many of the high officers of the Court, arrayed in golden and gorgeous tunics. All were filled with an insatiable curiosity to see the strangers, and inspect minutely everything on board.

Captain Cooper represents the Governor of Yedo to be a grave and elderly looking persons, somewhat grey, with a remarkably intelligent and benignant countenance, and of very mild and prepossessing manners. He was greatly interested with Captain Cooper's account of the people and civilization of our country, and the latter spared no pains to leave a good impression of the American name and character, especially as a commercial people, on the minds of those high officers whose position might carry them into audience with their sovereign.

The harbour of Yedo presented a maritime population as numerous and industrious as that which appeared to exist on land. Vessels of all sorts and sizes, from mere shallops to large junks, were under sail, or at anchor, wherever the eye turned on the bay. The port seemed to Captain Cooper to be the mart of a prodigious coastwise commerce, and the whole bay was alive with the bustle and activity pertaining to it. The day before he left the Seogoon sent him his autograph, as the most notable token of his own respect and consideration for his humanity in the rescue and return of the shipwrecked seamen; but at the same time ordered him never to return. When he signified his readiness to depart, at the command of the Governor of Yedo the anchor was weighed, an immense number of boats were attached to the bows of the ship, and in this manner she was towed twenty miles out to sea, against a head wind when the Japanese took a courteous leave of her officers and crew.

On the occasion of Captain Sir Edward Belcher's visit to Nangasaki, in Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Samarang*, the same year, during his voyage for hydrographical surveys and magnetical observations in the Eastern Seas, no Edict was issued, as is customary, forbidding his return, but, on the contrary, his promise to revisit the port was received with apparent satisfaction, and the chiefs who came on board, including several young men of family, expressed the hope that they might be able to show him their houses, and introduce him to their families. They assured him of the friendly disposition of the Chiefs and great people of Nangasaki towards the English, and their hope that on his return the "High Councillors of Yedo" would consent to his admission freely, "that it was within their power entirely, and not the Seogoon's; that kindly expressions had transpired amongst the 'Great Chiefs' about Nangasaki, and they were generally precursors of good." On his declining to wait such determination, having no authority to negotiate with the Japanese Government, they requested that he would bring with him cow pock matter, sulphate of quinine, ipecacuanha, nux vomica, and other medicines, engaging, on their part to have several little commissions executed for him. He was supplied with spars, wood, water, and fresh provisions, free of charge, and permitted to land on an island in the harbor to make magnetical observations.

In the month of May last, Commander Mathison, of H. B. Majesty's steamer *Mariner*, made a survey of the entrance of the Bay of Yedo, and anchored off the town of Orogawa, which contains twenty thousand inhabitants. When about eight miles from Cape Misaki, which forms the South west end of the bay, ten boats came alongside, manned with twenty men and five officers in each, and armed with muskets and swords. The officers whore a sword and dagger. He allowed the latter to come on board, when they presented him paper written in French and Dutch, desiring him not to anchor or cruise about the bay; finding, however, that he was determined to proceed, they offered their boats to tow him up to the anchorage, which he accepted. Guard boats were stationed around the steamer during the night. Forts were lighted up, and about a hundred boats, all manned and armed, collected along the shore, each carrying a lantern. He made them keep at respectable distance, had his guns loaded, and kept careful watch on deck at night during the three days he remained at that port to complete his survey.

Commander Mathison regards Orogawa as the key of the capital, from which it is distant about twenty-five miles. He states that all the junks going and returning from Yedo arrive here to pass the custom-house; and that with a moderate armed naval force trade might be completely stopped, as Yedo entirely depends on its supplies by sea. There is a very good road between the towns.

After leaving Orogawa, he also visited and made an accurate survey of Simodi Bay, where there are three fishing villages. The authorities supplied his crew with plenty of fish, and when, he was to ready to depart, sent fifty boats to tow the steamer out to sea. The Governor of the Province, residing at the town of Miomaki, thirteen miles distant, came on board the steamer, and was supposed to be a man of rank, from the respect shown to him by his followers.

You will thus perceive that Yedo is accessible to large vessels, and that the Japanese oppose no resistance to ships of war. The presence of an American squadron before that capital, bearing a Commissioner vested with authority to treat with the Japanese Government, upon the basis of the above ultimatum, and who should conduct the negotiation with due courtesy, firmness of purpose, and unwavering decision, would undoubtedly stand a better chance of success than any other Mission hitherto sent from the West to Japan. It would impress the despotic Seogoon, and the "High Councillors" of his Court, with a salutary respect for the dignity, Majesty, and power of this Empire Republic, and prove a tangible demonstration of the paternal policy of our Government to extend its protection to American citizens wheresoever dispersed, or howsoever oppressed, in the remotest quarters of the globe; it would infallibly bring Japan within the political pale of the Western nations—open up that rich, populous, and productive Empire to our commerce, secure the desired privileges for our steamships and whalers in its seas, ports, and harbors, and reflect lasting credit on the firmness, decision, and energy, of General Taylor's Administration.

The hostile reception which Captain Ingersol, of the American ship *Morrison*, received at the several points at which he touched on the coast, in his efforts to open trading intercourse with that country in July, 1836, was mainly owing as was subsequently ascertained, to his being unarmed, and having on board two Missionaries, the Rev. Petter Parker and the Rev. Dr. Gutzlaff. The official visit of Commodore Biddle, with the United States ship *Columbus* and *Vincennes* to the Bay of Yedo, in July 1846, its abortive result and the gross indignity to which he submitted at the hands of a common Japanese soldier appears, by the deposition of one of the crew of the *Lagoda*, to have left an unfavorable impression on the Public authorities and people of Japan respecting the American character, which can only be effaced by an imposing Mission for the accomplishment of the objects above indicated.

In the hope that you may deem this subject of sufficient importance to submit it, together with my other communications to you in regard to the China and Eastern Mission, to the early consideration of the President, I have the honour to be, with great respect, dear sir, your most faithful and obedient servant,

Aaron H. Palmer.

Hon. John H. Clayton
Secretary of State.

—*Strait's Times*, June 15.

Latest Intelligence from Rangoon.—H. M. steamer *Sphynx* arrived from Rangoon on Tuesday with despatches. The following summary of the news received has been supplied to the press:—

"Martaban was attacked on the 26th of May by a Burmese force of 1,000 or 1,200 men who were gallantly beaten back by the 49th M. N. I. in garrison there, under the command of Major Hall. Our loss was 1 sepoy killed, 1 soobahdar, 1 naikh and 11 sepoys, wounded.

An expedition of 230 troops, viz., 100 men of H. M. 80th Regt. under the command of Capt. Ormsby, 100 men of the 67th N. I. under the command of Capt. Hicks, and 30 Sappers and Miners Madras Army, under Lieut. Mackintosh, with Lieut. Mayne, field engineer, left Rangoon on the 3rd of June to attack the city of [illegible].

They embarked on board the H. C. S. V. *Phlegethon*, and were accompanied by the boats of H. M. S. *Fox*, under the command of Captain Tarleton.

They stormed the Pagoda at Pegu after some heavy skirmishing on the 4th, with a loss of one seaman killed, three seamen, two sepoys and one camp-follower wounded.

The force after destroying the fortifications returned to Rangoon on the 6th.

Every thing quiet round Bassein. The enemy had left the neighbourhood, and the inhabitants were coming in numbers to seek protection under our rule.

The troops were all very healthy."—*Friend of India*, June 17.

The *Englishman* states, that the reinforcements to the army at Rangoon, and its reconstruction as the Army of Burmah have already been decided upon. Two Sikh Corps will, it is said, be among the forces, and we are heartily glad to hear that this resolution has been adopted, and that the fresh enthusiasm of these troops will be taken advantage of. The Burmese, it is said, dread the Sikhs even more than the British, and the knowledge that the former are on their way may have no small effect upon the future fortunes of the war. The 1st Bengal Fusiliers will also, it is said, be employed. *Ibid.*

We perceive from a report of the proceedings of the British India Association, that the Government has at last made an effort to disarm Bengal, as the Punjab has already been disarmed. In several districts, and particularly in Howrah, the Magistrates have issued notices, prohibiting the carrying of weapons of every description, and every person found carrying them, is to be sent in to the Sudder Station. The Association are of course opposed to an innovocation which would probably deprive them of a considerable income, but their arguments are not unreasonable. They aver that in this country, it is impossible to convey valuable property from place to place, except under the protection of an armed guard.—a bitter satire on the usefulness of that village police, which they defend so strenuously, and which is so much under their own control.—*Ibid.*

The Monthly General Meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Bengal was held, as usual, at their rooms on the 12th instant. The only matter brought before them of general interest, is a report on the muddar, a fibrous plant which grows in large quantities throughout upper India. Capt. A. Thompson of the Flax and Hemp Committee said that some half inch cord made of it, bore a weight of three cwts. without straining, but he considers that it is more fitted for cloth, and would readily amalgamate with silk, a circumstance calculated greatly to increase its value in England. He thought that if properly cleaned, it might be worth £40 a ton, or even more. Mr. Joseph Willis also thought that the muddar would be highly esteemed in England, and might be valuable for export even in its rough state. Some specimens of aloe-fibre, used by the inhabitants of Malabar for cordage, were also exhibited.—*Ibid.*

Our Antipodes.—The following extract from the new work of Lieut.-Col. Mundy, author of "Pen and Pencil Sketches in India"—will, we think, interest many of our readers, as Sydney horses are much valued here as well as in India.—

A scene highly entertaining to a stranger, especially if he be a lover of that noble animal the horse, is the driving in from their pastures of "a mob" of young horses for examination and selection. This scene we enjoyed to perfection at Macquarie Plains. Two or three mounted stockmen had started by daybreak to hunt up the number required. About 10 o'clock the sound of the stock-whip—an awful implement, having twelve or fourteen feet of heavy thong to two feet of handle, and crackable only by a practised hand,—accompanied by loud shouts, and a rushing mighty noise like the Stampedo of the South American Prairies, announced the coming of the steeds.

They came sweeping round the garden fence at full speed, shrouded in a whirlwind of dust; and in a few minutes, snorting, kicking and fighting, about one hundred and fifty horses were driven within the stock-yard,—a wide enclosure surrounded by stout railings seven or eight feet high.

The highest leaps I ever saw, were taken on this occasion by some of the wild young colts, in their attempts to evade the halter for closer examination. Seven or eight feet of iron-bark rails were not too much for their courage, or rather their terror, and more than one heavy, perhaps ruinous fall was the result.

Nothing could be more roughly nor worse managed. The poor colts' resistance was foolish, because it gained them at most a few minutes' liberty, man's supremacy being very quickly and strenuously asserted. The stockman's system was foolish, because cruel, dangerous and unnecessary. But time and labour are too precious in New South Wales to be thrown away on the amenities of horse management. The poor brute is broken by force in a few days,—broken in spirit if he be naturally gentle, made a "buckjumper" for life, if bad tempered. He is handled, lunged, backed, tamed, and turned out again—"a made horse"—in the shortest possible time. The purchaser who takes him as such had better lay in a stock of cobbler's wax, before he assumes the pigskin!

That expedient of the idle and unskilful rider, the martingale, is seen on every horse in the provinces, and is the cause of many a broken knee, and probably of not a few broken necks. One of the stockmen at Mr. Lawson's, a limping crooked little old fellow, had hardly a whole bone in his skin from his riskful office of galloping down, "catching up," and handling wild colts and cattle, through every kind of rough country on any kind of rough nag.

The price demanded sounded, at the first blush, very low, 20*l.* for the pick of the lot; but that must be a remunerative price to the breeder; for the horse's food, the natural grass, costs next to nothing, and, as I have hinted, his education is far from elaborate or expensive—the buyer having often to finish that at his own especial expense. The well known Australian horse-play, called buckjumping,—the like of which I do not remember seeing in any other part of the world,—is not only very disagreeable, but extremely dangerous even to the good horseman. To the equestrian "tailor" it is inevitable prostration.

The cross-roads just opposite my eventual residence in the suburb of Darlinghurst, was quite an established field of battle between horse and rider. Often have I watched with amusement, sometimes with anxiety, the obstinate struggle of man and beast at this spot—where two or three roads lead away to different stables, paddocks, mangers, corn and fresh water; while one only points to deep sand, salt water and the South Head.

When every other branch of equine argument failed, buckjumping frequently proved convincing; and the [illegible] cavalier, after ascertaining to his satisfaction that he was not observed, was seen from my look-out post to return to the place from whence he came, yielding with a bad grace and a profusion of kicks and cuffs his intention of a constitutional canter into the country or on the sands of Rose Bay—Rose Bay, whose sands have received the imprint of many a horseman's length, and have, alas! been the mould of softer and rounder forms—as I can personally testify.

The price of 20*l.* was established as a sort of general maximum for a good horse by Captain Apperley, of the Honourable East India Company's Service, who was some years resident in this colony at the head of an establishment for purchasing and breaking New South Wales horses for the Indian military service.

India is an excellent general market for this stock, the handsome prices given there affording a brisk stimulus to the breeders. It will be the fault of these gentlemen if this advantageous vent for their produce fail them. Private speculations for that country are thus managed:—The proprietor, embarking his lot of horses in a ship fitted up at Sydney expressly for that kind of freight, pays 25*l.* passage money per head for every animal safely landed at the Indian port. Some very successful ventures have been made, although others indeed have proved dead failures. One great breeder told me that, a few years back, he sent two batches of horses to Calcutta, amounting in all to forty-five. On one batch he got a clear average profit of 60*l.*, and on the other 50*l.* a-head.

The cavalier in New South Wales may mount himself at a lower rate than in any other quarter of the globe—short of horse stealing. It is astonishing to see the number and the tolerable stamp of horses knocked down at the auctions at from 2*l.* to 10*l.* I have heard more than one breeder say that 5*l.* per head, "all round," would pay him. I have been offered a lot of one hundred horses at 4*l.* a-head.

The consequence of this absurdly low figure is, that the best stock is seldom sent to Sydney by the distant breeders. In the far inland districts, I saw many fine horses, from seven to eight years old, that had never been backed, because the expense of breaking and travelling to a market would have swallowed up all profit. Good, smart hacks, however, may generally be got at extremely moderate prices. Heavy-weight roadsters, or really handsome carriage horses, are very rare.

As for blood horses, there are never more than two or three worthy of the turf current in the same season. Some of the "Walers" have, I understand, greatly distinguished themselves in Indian racing; and judging by "time" their performances on the colonial courses are quite equal to the average running at Home. Colonial sportsmen however do not, I think, take into consideration the extreme and almost uniform lightness of the ground as compared with the ordinary state of the race-courses in England.

Myself was fortunate in possessing several excellent saddle and driving horses, 25*l.* being the highest price. For the small sum of 38*l.* I got a pair of carriage horses of such figure and action as are not often outdone in Rotten Row. My faithful steed "Merriman," who served me during the whole period of my sojourn in Australia, I doomed to a merciful death two days before I left the country, bringing away with me as a relic his splendid mane, attached to the strip of skin on which it grew. The hair is 26 inches long, and the "rein," *i. e.* the space along the ridge of the neck, from the spot where the mane springs on the wither to the root of the forelock, measures the uncommon length of four feet seven inches. His height was under fifteen hands three inches. Steady yet spirited as a charger, gentle and safe as a lady's horse, honest at the wheel, fiery yet tractable as a tandem leader, old Merriman was one in a thousand!

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Cambria*, from Liverpool:—

Grey Shirtings,		82,950	pieces.
White Shirtings,		17,093	„
White Twills,		1,8[illegible]	„
Chintzes,		950	„
Printed Cottons,	(value Drs. 5,340)	2,499	„
Colored Cottons,	(value Drs. 3,920)	1,550	„
Fancy Cottons,	(value Drs. 10,220)	4,698	„
Cotton Velvets,	(value Drs. 1,640)	404	„
Velveteens,	(value Drs. 6,550)	1,264	„
Woollens,	(10 bales)	1,360	changs.
Do. Mixtures,	(value 200)	50	pieces.
Camlets,	(5 bales)	944	changs.
Personal Stores,		75	pkges.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghai, Commanders of Vessels at Woosung and Shanghai, that they have removed their Establishment to the House lately occupied by Messrs. SILLAR, BROTHERS, until their intended new Premises are built.

As the present locality is in the central part of the Town they hope to be honored with the call of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Shanghai, to inspect their large and superior assortment of Goods of which the greater part is quite new.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghai, 26th June, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED

Ex *CHALLENGER*.

THE undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of the Foreign Community to the following choice selection of STATIONARY, which has been selected from one of the most celebrated houses in London, and will be disposed of at moderate prices.—

Stationary:

Super-Royal Ledger ruled double and bound calf ex. dble. russia bands, lettd. and paged. —Loose Index 2 lettd. half-bound basil flush.—Royal Ledger ruled double-bound rough calf ex. russia ends, lettd. and paged.—Loose Index 2 lettd. half basil flush.—Royal Journal, ruled and bound calf ex. lettd. and paged.—Medium Ledgers ruled single and bound calf ex., Index 2 lett. lettd. and folio'd.—Medium Journals, ruled and bound calf ex., lettd. and paged.—Demy Ledger, ruled single and bound calf ex., Index 2 lett. lettd. and folio'd.—Demy Journal, ruled and bound calf ex. lettd. and paged.—Demy Cash Book, ruled double, bound calf ex. lettd. and folio'd.—Demy Minute Book, ruled and bound russia ex. lettd.—Do. do., ruled and bound calf ex. lettd.—Demy Day Books, ruled and bound calf ex. lettd. and paged.—Do. do., half-bound basil ex. lettd. and paged,—Demy Letter Books, ruled and bound calf ex., Indexes lettd. and paged.—Do. do., half-basil ex., Index lettd. and paged.—Demy Invoice Books, ruled and bound calf ex., Index lettd. and paged.—Do. do, bound basil ex. grained. Index lettd. and paged.—Demy Account Current Book. ruled and bound rough calf ex., Index lettd. and paged.—Do. do., bound basil ex. grained, lettd. indexed and folio'd.—Demy Consignment Books, ruled and bound rough calf ex. paged and lettd.—Do. do., bound basil ex. grained, lettd. and paged. —Medium oblong 4to. Bill Books, ruled and printed to two patt., bound calf ex. lettd. both sides.—Foolscap Cash Books, ruled single, bound calf ex. lettd. and folio'd.—A great variety of Foolscap and Post Paper, and Envelopes, and Marble Paper.—Inks, Pens, Wax, Wafers, and every thing suitable for a Merchant's Office.—Marryatt's Codes of Signal.—Sets of Charts, from Hongkong to Yang-tsze-keang.—Extra Charts of the Yang-tsze-keang, and of the Chusan Group. —China Seas in two sheets.—Charts of the various Straits, and of the North Pacific from China to North America.—Copies of McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary.

ALSO,

An assortment of Fancy Reading BISCUITS, viz.,—Mixed, Queen's, Albert's, Pic Nic, Ginger, Seed, Lemon, Cinnamon, Arrow-root, Shrewsbury, and Ginger Drop Reading Biscuits.—Cracknel small and large Biscuits.—Currant Tunbridge Biscuits.

LIKEWISE,

A large assortment of CANVAS and TWINE; Fine Linen DRILLING, and DUCK for Boat-Sails.

Ex *HOWQUA*.

Superior Gallego and Haxall FLOUR; Soda, Graham's, and Water CRACKERS; Superior BUTTER; Preserved OYSTERS; BLOOM RAISINS; Double Refin'd Loaf SUGAR; and India-Rubber BOOTS.

Also from India,—Pith HATS; Pearl SAGO; FISH-ROES, &c., &c.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghai, July 23d, 1852.

ON SALE

BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

THE undermentioned OILMAN'S STORES, SHIP CHANDLERY, &c., &c.—

Oilman's Stores:

Jams; Jellies; Patras Currants in Jars; French Imperial Plums; Muscatel Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Chedder Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Anchovy Paste; Bottled Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ¾ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Coppering Nails, from ¾ to 1½ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ¾ to 1½ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coakd. Plankf. and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coakd.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from N°. 1 to 6.

ALSO,

A fine assortment of MUSLINS DE LAINE, Assorted Colors; White Silk LACE; Do. EDGING; White Cotton and Thread LACE; Black LACE; EDGING of all descriptions; Ladies' COLLARS, MITTS, and CHEMISETTES; QUEEN'S BLOND; French Satin RIBBONS; French Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS; a large assortment of French Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES; Ladies' SHAWLS, MUSLIN, and NET DRESSES; Plain NET; Cotton HOSE; Gentlemen's Cotton HOSE, Silk SHIRTS, Merino Do., Pink Cotton Do., Pink Cotton PANTALOONS, and White Cotton Do.; White Muslin Window CURTAINS; also a large variety of SUNDRIES and Fine GOODS too numerous to describe.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

ON SALE

BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A Fine Assortment of LINING suitable for Ladies' Dresses and other purposes; Also, FANCY CHECKS for Ladies' and Children's Dresses, and an Assortment of Cotton CANVAS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

(Since last departure of the Mail.)

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAINS.	FROM	Departures.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
July 19	Ann Nelson	B. bark	404	Nelson	Amoy	July —	Sundries	Dent, Beale & Co.
,, 21	Iona	B. schr	147	Dowman	Hongkong	July 14	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 21	Tarolinta	A. ship	582	Cave	California	June 6	Ballast	Russell & Co.
,, 27	Astoria	A. ship	535	Leeland	Mexico	June—	Ballast	Wolcott, Bates & Co.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
July 18	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	650	Jamieson	Hongkong	Silk, &c.	P. & O. Co.'s Agents.
,, 22	Sassoon Family	B. schr	196	Dring	Bombay	Treasure	D. Sassoon, Sons and Co.
,, 22	Iona	B. schr	147	Dowman	Hongkong	Treasure	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
,, 22	Cassini	Fr Str.		Plas	Hongkong		
,, 23	Emigrant	B. bark	394	Turner	Amoy	Ballast	Smith, Kennedy and Co.
,, 23	Helen Mary	B. bark	397	Legg	Amoy	Ballast	Holliday, Wise & Co.
,, 26	Hannibal	B. ship	576	Walker,	London	Tea, &c.	Gibb, Livingston and Co.
,, 27	Challenger	B. ship	698	Killick	London	Tea, &c.	Lindsay & Co.
,, 27	Nightingale	A. ship	1066	Fisk	London	Tea, &c.	Bull, Nye and Co.

PASSENGERS—per *Lady Mary Wood*, M. le Comte Kleskowski, Messrs. Dana, J. D. Gibb, G. Maclean, and J. B. Locke. Per *Cassini*, M. de Bourboulon, Ministre de France en Chine, and Mme de Bourboulon.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch.
Ann Nelson	656	July 19	B. bark	404	Nelson	Dent, Beale & Co.		
Ariel	213	June30	A. ship	572	Brewster	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
Astoria	219	July 27	A. ship	535	Leeland	Wolcott, Bates & Co.		
Cambalu	652	July 5	B. ship	536	Alleyne	Reiss and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Candace	215	July 11	A. bark	298	Atquit	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	Early
Dewan	635	June22	B. schr	118	Turnbull	C. Nathabhoy and Co.	Hongkong	Early
Dss. of Lancaster	633	June16	B. bark	463	Stevenson	Rathbones, W. & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Earl of Chester	653	July 8	B. ship	517	Johns	Hargreaves and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Eclipse	216	July 6	A. ship	1825	Hamilton	Wolcott, Bates and Co.	London	Early
Equator	637	June11	B. brig	235	Carter	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	Early
Gem	648	June29	B. brig	226	Browne	Gilman, Bowman & Co.	Singapore	Early
Helen Lindsay	642	June17	B. bark	544	Starey	Reiss and Co.	London	Early
Howqua	211	June12	A. ship	582	Mackenzie	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
Huntingdon	217	July 14	A. ship	383	Jones	Wetmore and Co.	New York	Early
John Bartlett	657	July 11	B. bark	385	Perkins	Wolcott, Bates and Co.	London	Early
John Bertram	208	June 2	A. ship	1164	Lendholm	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Maranon	645	June21	B. bark	368	White	Dirom, Gray and Co.	London	Early
Menam	649	June30	B. bark	472	Maxton	Wolcott, Bates and Co.	London	Early
Niagara	640	June17	B. bark	336	Shewan	Smith, King and Co.	London	Early
Oriental	214	July 7	A. ship	1003	Palmer	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
Prince Charlie	647	June25	B. bark	443	Kerr	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Tarolinta	218	July 24	A. ship	582	Cave	Russell & Co.		
Time	650		B. schr	110	Chase	Thomas Lary.	San Francisco	Early
Viscount Sandon	639	June15	B. ship	540	Marsh	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	Liverpool	Early
~~Whampoa~~	~~641~~	~~June11~~	~~B. bark~~	~~370~~	~~Grale~~	~~Jardine, Matheson & Co.~~	~~Singapore~~	Early
[illegible]			D. brig	176	Laid up	James Baird.		Early

RECEIVING SHIPS.—*AT WOOSUNG.*

VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	OWNERS.
Agnes	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Bride	B. brig	179	Doble	Cowasjee Pallanjee & Co.
Clown	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale & Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Marden	B. bark	236	Dunn	Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy & Co.
Mastiff	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Selence	A. ship	385	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Thompson	Lindsay & Co.
William	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. Irons.
William Hughes	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed and Colred. Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Camlets *Pieces*
Countess of Seafield,	London	450	Mar. 19	2,070,675	69,500	1,284	2,100	
John Bunyan,	London	466	,, 29	2,141,785	31,840	2,451	1,600	
Crisis,	Liverpool	426	,, 31	3,205,195	59,994	694		
Frances Barclay,	Liverpool	240	April 6	1,876,160	253,079	60		
John Knox,	London	290	May 2	1,641,100	225,660	1,351		
Sea Witch,	London	336	,, 6	2,251,750		482	1,200	
Mencius,	Liverpool	509	,, 6	3,741,548	83,800	1,463		
Abergeldie,	London	600	,, 9	2,530,200	106,004	1,660	1,060	

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 29TH JULY, 1852.

THE weather of the past week has been very hot, with the exception of the last few days, which have brought down the average temperature to that of the past years. The crops look well, having benefitted greatly by the few showers that have fallen in the course of the week. Much is still wanted however to enable them to put forth their full vigour.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

JULY.		BAROMETER.		ANEROID	THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1851	1852	Mean of 3 years
23	F.	29.97	29.93	29.79	90.5	91.0	E.	S.E. to S.S.W.	0.50	0.00
24	S.	29.92	29.92	29.72	93.0	91.5	S.	S.E.	0.00	0.00
25	S.	29.87	29.89	29.67	91.5	89.0	S.S.W. to N.W.	S.E.	0.08	0.00
26	M.	29.82	29.87	29.65	86.5	88.0	E.	S.E.	0.00	0.00
27	Tu.	29.87	29.92	29.67	87.0	88.0	E.	S.S.W.	0.30	0.00
28	W.	29.99	29.96	29.80	87.0	88.5	E. to E.N.E.	S.S.E. to S.S.W.	0.26	0.00
29	Th.	30.02	29.92	29.83	88.0	87.0	E.S.E. to E.	S. by E. to S.E.	0.00	0.01
Shanghae, 30th July, 1852.				Mean	89.0	89.0		Total	1.14	0.01

N. B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the *mean* of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	Congou	Souchong	H. Margrnc Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales.
Year 1844-45,					3,076,803							763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,507	610,526	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,735,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,248	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,006	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,634	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,273
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	465,172	253,463	1,065,394	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429		11,849,037	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	550,443	312,402	1,333,042	2,309,343	653,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,962	410,537	328,297	25,954,846	1,001,460	476,824	2,798,876	4,459,353	1,431,796	604,465	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243
Year 1851-52,													37,675,000	20,651

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mary and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523		10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,343	1,973,991	12,310,363	13,915
Year 1849-50,	13,037,125	229,503		53,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,015		137,602	228,007	48,124	546,583	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,356	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,325
Year 1851-52,													31,225,000	20,353

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

SEASON	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mary and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636			226,626	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	
Year 1848-49,	614,548		1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,135	203,957	2,370,073	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829			1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,220	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,069	3,578,296	264,141	1,795,777	697,570	411,358	7,336,611	11,088,510	250
Year 1851-52,	3,100,000		500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,

FROM 1ST JULY, 1850, TO 30TH JUNE, 1852.

DESTINATION	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mary and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	67													31,225,000	20,353
United States,	34	3,100,000			500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	1,600,000	1,000,000	7,400,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
Australia,	17													4,000,000	
Continent,	3													1,500,000	
San Francisco,	—													150,000	
Coastwise,	—													2,000,000	
Halifax, Nova Stocia,	2													800,000	
														37,675,000	20,651

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570		1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,722	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200		1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900		2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500		2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1850-51,	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,605,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,548
Year 1851-52,*																		
Year 1851-52, Increase,																		
Decrease,																		

* Not yet ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mary and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	GRAND TOTAL	Silk Bales	Nankeens	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales
July 26	Hannibal,	576	London.													465,342	1,204			
,, 27	Challenger,	698	London.													628,300	1,608			
	Nightingale,	1066	London.														2,812			

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO COASTWISE,

FROM 1st JULY, 1852, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	GRAND TOTAL	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods.
July 18	Lady Mary Wood,	650	Hongkong,														672	14 cases

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AGENTS,—Messrs. SMITH ELDER & Co. *London.*

[*Edited, Printed and Published Every Saturday, by* HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*]